EDITORIAL BOARD TRUE H. K. CURTIS, Chairman C. MARTIN General Business Manage dally at Puniae Lacoum Building.
Sependence Square, Philadelphia,
Dyrnal. Broad and Chestnut Str.
Citt. Press Union Build
208 Metropolitan To
1008 Ford Stulic
1008 Fullerton Build
1202 Tribune Build

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS Philadelphia and surrounding town of twelve (12) cents per week, payab il to points outside of Philadelphia, of States, Canada, or United States po postage free, fifty (50) cents per monti Ostage free, fifty (50) cents per month ollars per year, payable in advance, foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per

-Subscribers wishing address changed old as well as new address. LL. 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Lotger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. Member of the Associated Press E ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclu entitled to the use for republication news dispatches credited to it or not wise credited in this paper, and also coal news published therein. Fights of republication of special dis-es herein are also reserved.

Philodelphia, Monday, October 28, 1918

THEY CAN'T FOOL THE PEOPLE E Philadelphia Record and the New Tork Times, as well as the White House retary, Mr. Tumulty, are defending the ent's appeal for the election of a cratic Congress by what they call the ent of 1898, when former President on said that a Republican Congress uld be elected in order that Spain might

stand that the nation stood behind

sident McKinley in his peace treaty ands upon Spain. The conditions are not analogous. In he first place, President McKinley did not the appeal from the White House. he second place, the Democratic party sed the war, had done its best to at the war loans and was opposed to terms of peace on which President Cinley was insisting Only six Demoout of a total of 130 in the House for the \$600,000,000 war-revenue bill and only seven Democrats out a total of thirty-four in the Senate voted It. Champ Clark, now Speaker of the said that if it were not for his per al affection for Amos Cummings, one the Democrats who broke from his rty and voted for the loan, he would a movement to read out of the party Representative and Senator who ted the bond measure. And J. Ham-Lewis, then in the House, but now in Renate, denounced Cummings for ng patriotism above party."

was the attitude of the great Demo party when Benjamin Harrison isis appeal for a Republican Congress Bryan, defeated for the presidency two years before, was using all his ce to prevent the consummation of plans of President McKinley. If ever peal for the support of the party of dent was justified it was justified conditions which existed in 1898.

both parties are committed to the ful prosecution of the war, and i a is any difference between them the cans insist on a more vigorous paign against Germany than the Dem-

the Allied armies it may be said they will not do their Christmas

FAREWELL TO A FERRY

HE preciousness of the unreclaimable d the nonexistent is the food of ent. The appeal of lost causes, lost , lost trinkets, lost buildings, lost vels is irresistible.

A trip on the stertorous and unstable old akford "dummy" is now a gracious ory of many a middle-aged Philadelhian's childhood. Take away the ponder-, clumsy and repeatedly criticized City Il and the mere recollection of that inept would probably start affectionate tears many eyes now averted in distaste re we knew it the "Old Tom Smith"even that-regime of sinister mud would perhaps seem sympathetically Consider the South Street Ferry. Its

is octogenarian. Its wharves are utiful; the venerable structure which ntains its melancholy waiting room, like-Its service is largely superfluous. lly so, according to Mr. McAdoo, who, the fine sense of dramatic contrast, its utter extinction on that night revelry, Halloween.

any one, save perhaps Walt Whitman r lauded the functioning of this fluvial rprise fame cherishes him in secret. bout to pass in the sweet tristfulness gone annals. Gabblers about "Old stimental sessions. Photographs erior of its wharf-house will be "Scenes of the Historic Quaker And, like the itinerant Callowhill rolley, it will be alluringly rare

se it is securely beyond recall. ustrian ruler, says a headline y step down. That is the way

RIFTS

States Government has pro for its treaty rights, against flored scheme of a syndicate of ta to re-establish the inopium traffic and the opium

ligent people of China have The Government in semised by the Allies appears to be a partner to the monstrous The British Government has ough the opium combine of men who reside in Pekin ns under the protection of

States is the only Power lifted a hand on behalf of

out the Allies can ask with and better grace for the 22,000,000 Bondholders Int

in Stabilit SOCIALISTS of all shades in Europe and America are prophesying an industrial revolution. They are telling us that it is sure to come in the process of readjustment after the war: Politicians with their ear to the ground are preparing to trim their sails to meet the shifting breeze in the hope that they may be

able to keep their hold on office. Politicians and Socialists are forgetting that a great financial revolution has already taken place, a revolution which is likely to put back the cause of socialism for many generations. The evidence of it is found in the wide dis-

tribution of the Liberty Bonds. It is estimated that twenty-two mil lion persons subscribed to the fourth Liberty Loan. This is at the rate of one subscriber for every family in the whole nation. Some families are too poor to take any bonds, but in other families subscriptions have been made in the name of every member. There were seventeen million subscribers to the third Liberty Loan and of these only about twenty-five thousand took \$10,000 or more. The same proportion doubtless prevails in the fourth loan. The mere statement of this fact carries its own lesson to the thoughtful mind.

Every one of the bondholders is vitally interested in the solvency of the Government and in the conservation of the wealth of the nation in order that he may receive his interest every six months and the principal when it falls due. He may have been willing to experiment with Government ownership of industry and of great public utilities in the past when the financial failure of such an experiment would not involve the diversion to the payment of deficits of the money which should be used to pay him his semiannual interest. He has become a conservative through the mere fact of acquiring a stake in the Government. He will insist that we let well enough alone or, if we are to seek improvements in industrial organization, that they be made slowly and with great caution. He will prefer that the railroads and the telephone lines be taxed for the benefit of the public to having them owned by the Government. which will have to tax other property to raise money to pay the difference between the receipts and the cost of operation and maintenance. He knows already that Mr. McAdoo has piled up a deficit of several hundred millions in railroad accounts since he has been in charge. And he knows that if the Government had consented to such increases in freight and passenger rates as it had to make itself as soon as it took over the roads the private managers would be piling up wealth which would pay its fair share of Government expenses.

The politicians and the economists would better begin to study the meaning of this wide distribution of Government securities among all classes of society. They will find it profitable and encouraging.

While it is morally certain that there will be no industrial revolution after the war for the reasons set forth, it is also likely that there will be a demand for a widespread reform in governmental methods. The voters, who hold the bonds, will have a new interest in the kind of men they send to Washington. The mere political hack will no longer satisfy them if they are as alert to the protection of their investment in Government bonds as they are to the protection of their other investments. They have a new incentive to political activity. and the political managers who foresee the possibilities of this new issue of efficiency and economy and conservation will be those who will lead the parties for the next generation. And unless we mistake the meaning of the whisperings about extravagance and waste that are coming out of Washington, the disclosure of the undoubted misuse of some of the funds which the people have subscribed for the conduct of the war will give the first impetus to a demand for a new order of things in the conduct of public business.

It should be added that the wide distribution of war bonds among the people of Great Britain and France is likely to have a similar stabilizing effect in those countries. An industrial revolution which will revolve the people out of their savings has little prospect of succeeding anywhere.

It's a far cry from Beersheba to Danube, and yet the voices of freedom can be heard every kilometer of the way.

THE LESSON OF CAMDEN BOOZE

THERE will always be two points of view in relation to the theory of prohibition. There are intelligent men in great numbers who do not believe that bone-dryness is in itself a cure for all social ills. Yet any one who wished to perceive a flagrant demonstration of the forces that have contributed to the prohibition issue a constantly increasing strength and validity had only to view the indecent energies of the saloon owners in Camden and Gloucester when they endeavored recently to profit by the interruption of liquor sales on this side of the

river. If half that witnesses in Camden and Gloucester report is to be accepted as flat truth the liquor men in these two communities observed neither the license laws nor the laws of common decency. They were opportunists, bent upon profit, eager for an unfair advantage and willing to degrade the business in which they are engaged. It is illegal, under any license statute, to sell liquor to a man who is drunk. Yet in Camden men were so drunk that they were unable to stand after they were forced out of the saloons. When the authorities stopped the orgy by forci-bly closing the saloons Gloucester liquor

it is this general lawlessness in trade rather than the particular evil inherent in liquor itself that has inspired the general revolt of public opinion expressed in the prohibition movement. Phose who are fighting liquor are fighting the forces that are arrayed behind it. The disgraceful scenes in New Jersey show again that these hidden forces are actually dangerous and a menace to any com-

The American soldiers, in fact, 2,100,000 of therh, now are implacably and irresistthly "on the Fritz."

AT INDEPENDENCE HALL

WHEN our own Declaration of Independence was signed at Sixth- and Chestnut streets the American colonists began their great and beneficent experiment in free government under conditions far less advantageous than those that prevall today for the 65,000,000 oppressed peoples of Middle Europe, whose independence was declared at the moving ceremonial arranged at Independence Hall on Saturday by Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk and his assoclates if the movement for Czecho-Slovak reedom. In the years to come a very large and vital and aspiring part of central Europe will look backward upon Philadelphia to revere the old building at Independence Square as the place in which their ancient hopes were first given reality and new life.

It is not always adequately realized that the conquests which we are making in this war are of the sort that must endure through all time, above all wars and over all dissensions.

They are conquests in friendship. We are seeking nothing material in return for all our unparalleled expenditures. The esteem that we shall have won in Middle Europe alone among the peoples who would not have been lifted from oppression but for our part in the war is something that will endure to serve not only ourselves but the rest of mankind. For Middle Europe is certain to be democratized. And the work of unselfish idealism that we are contributing there and in other parts of the world will surely per sist to operate in our behalf and to be like bread upon the waters that returns after many days.

"Roll eastward, happy earth:" sang Tennyson. Substitute troops for the final word of that line and you have a poet laureate up-to-date.

GOOD MUSIC IN THE WAR

THE capacity of war for invading all realms-even that of art-is revealed suggestively, but it must be confessed inspiringly, in the 'proposed contribution of the Philadelphia Orchestra to the governmental machinery. If the housing and training quarters problems can be solved. Leopold Stokowski will supplement his directorship duties with supervision of a school of some 200 bandsmen to be sent here for instruction.

The plan is part of a movement which the War Department is conducting throughout the country for the purpose of improving the music in the army. The intention is to train at least 20,000 soldiers as bandsmen. The contention that music s a necessity may rest its case on this

That General Pershing fully recognizes its appeal was recently exemplified in his extended discussion of the theme with Walter Damrosch at the front and en the eve of a battle. In the rapid growth of the new American army it naturally followed that the military bands, sometimes hastily assembled and not scrupulously trained were not of the first caliber

The musical reform, however, is now well under way and Philadelphians may rejoice that Mr. Stokowski may have the opportunity of fostering its progress. It to give even approximately fitting musical expression to the thrill of the inevitable day of victory. Present preparedness. however, is a good augury.

The Vares and David Politics as It Martin are reported Is Lived to have solemnly warned the liquor interests that they must fight Bonniwell at the coming elections or risk Republican support for prohibition later along. Are we to as sume that the rule will work the other way if the liquor interests support Republican candidates, and that the candidate, rather than the principle, is the thing?

Why is it that in Impossible Question America there are Number 9341 scientists, poets, philosophers, doctors of this and doctors of that, and teachers and wise men and women without number who never venture to talk openly of the graeling problems of these days and leave the whole general field to politicians, who make of office-holding not a trust, but a trade?

"The enemy," moan Consistent to the German statesthe Last men. "are at our doors!" How difficult truth is in Germany, where the men in office know better than any one else that the enemy has been in Berlin since the war

Colonel Roosevelt's In Times of announcement that he will "deal with Trouble President Wilson's party appeal to the country in a speech" is altogether disappointing. We had expected nothing less from Oyster Bay than

began!

There are sure to be Treating 'Em a good many candidates for office on the Rough Republican side who will feel that President Wilson could pretty good service in the tank corps.

If the Hun soldier

was as good a quitter

as the average Hun Chancellor the would have been over long ago.

It might be suggested that Turkey's Arrangement appeal for "justice" be submitted to

Turkey has ever found Thankagiving a day of dole. The one that is approaching will therefore carry tradition to its legical conclusion.

THE CHAPPING DISH

Today we intend to grant self-determi-nation and cultural autonomy to some of our long-leashed contributors.

DAYS and days and days. Days stretched out in a row. Days bunched. . Some rainy, some sunshiny

But always just days. Sometimes, however, a week The gray mass, A mixture of the primary colors of the days

The container, the circumference of whirling days, The frame in which they are set and hung

in the corridors of the Past. But the days are the squads of the year, the units, the pivots, On them the year turns and wheels,

Now a long rut of Thursdays. Again, too often, a ditch of Mondays, At long intervals a procession of

glowing Saturdays and white Sundays. But, after all, just days.

Retreating with their plunder of golden youth. Week days.

They are essentials.

Holidays. Pay days!! . HORACE HOOK.

Golosh! When, tractable to early bird subornings sally forth in these time-saving mornings Whose misty skies hang out mendacious warnings.

Constrained to choose Footgear of gum from the connubial cupboard-

Infallibly high noon finds me o'erlubbered And mired in sunny streets, hopelessly rubbered

In overt shoes

Conspicuously plowing through dry gutters Clumping the fleckless pavements with loud sputters of stubbing toes which free compressed

air flutters. Forthright I lose The zest of life, become ineptly rooted To earth where normally I should have

scooted. bowwowward a whole rich day is booted By overt shoes

Beside me innuendoes glide, and giggles; Self-consciously the soul within me wrig-Timed to these ghastly groaning subsole

All eyebrows bruise; Burdened by tons of mucilage I toddle Praying that Jupe or any other god'll Weep, ev'n if from laughter, on my waddle In overt shoes.

STANLEY K. WILSON

wiggles:

When Is a Pumpkin? Dear Socrates-Now hear me, briefly, while I plead my case; not for the pumpkin or agin it. My trouble is that I am on the verge of a nervous collapse - all on account of the important and seemingly unsolvable problem, which, as I stated in paragraph one, is, When is a pumpkin? Or, to go into a little more detail. When is a squash that is supposed to be a squash not a squash but a pumpkin? Or, in versely speaking, when is a pumpkin that looks like a pumpkin not a pumpkin but squash? In other words, is there such thing as an indisputable pumpkin? Or, to put it more specifically, would it be possible to have the President appoint a commission or board composed of, say four members, two (one man and one woman) living within a radius of 200 mile of Boston, and two tone man and one woman) living within a radius of 100 miles of Philadelphia (native born, of course, or citizens at the time of the adoption of the Constitution), and have no less than three on what is a squash; second, on what is not a squash, and third and finally, issue a brief statement to the press as to whether there is in existence, anywhere, such thing as a pumpkin-not a squash-pump kin or a pumpkin-squash, but a pumpkir what is a pumpkin; a pumpkin that has been preordained through all time to find itself one day into a pumpkin ple, thereby bringing great joy and satisfaction to those fortunate persons who are lucky

enough to be invited to partake thereof. O. Socrates, I know that somewhere there must be a real, genuine pumpkin pumpkin. Jim Riley must have believed in them for he never could have written

"When the frost is on the squash!" Such a line is terrible even to contemplate; and it doesn't help to add another syllable to the end of the phrase to make t balance with "pump-kin," as witness: When the frost is on the squash-squash You see, from a purely poetical view

point it gets worse and worse the further you go. So I ask you, Socrates, as man to man where do I stand on this question? Is there such a thing as a pumpkin? And, if so, why? And again, if there is, why is it that eight or ten million people living in northeasterly direction of the island of Manhattan-all of whose ancestors cam

over on the Mayflower-insist that all so called pumpkins are squashes?

And finally, let me say this: Nothing with a name like "SQUASH" ever inspired Mr. Riley to write his immortal song of the autumn, and nothing with that name ever inspired my mother (and my wife, by way of accident insurance) to create such masterpieces of culinary art as I have bee having served to me on Thanksgiving Day

More Bitterness

for these many years. Hopefully yours

THE DUKE OF NARBERTH.

It was a happy circumstance for the torturers of the Spanish Inquisition that they did not have to rely o. Swedish matches when they wanted to burn some one at the stake. The victim would have died of old age while waiting for the fagots to catch fire. And how ever could they have brought their oil to a boil?

Not long ago the Kaiser confided to one of his ministers that the German people were foolish cattle, readily gulled. What one might call the despot calling

Now we are informed that the new war-gas used by the Americans is more deadly than any heretofore known. Apparently the army chemists have been able to match the output of their fellow countrymes in the po-litical field.



THE READER'S VIEWPOINT

Not Vengeance, but Justice To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger. Sir-Your editorial on President Wils reply to Germany in last night's paper deserves more than passing notice, for the future security of the nation depends upon

the repetition and dissemination of such In the full flush of victory we are apt to forget our reasons for entering this war, and, in fact, certain elements are deing their best to make us forget. Theodore Roocevelt and Lodge, of Massachuseits, for example, seem intent on stampeding the nation into a demand for a war of revenge and extermination, which, if successful, would nullify America's great mission and undo all

the good brought about by America's entrance in the war. dent's demands; let us be sure the guarantees of their permanence are adequate, but for the sake of future peace and those who have died in the noblest cause in history, let us sow no new seeds of international dis-cord—let us continue to keep our own banner spotless and unsullied and demand, not vengeance, but justice.

GEORGE H. BOOST.

A Full-Sized Banquet

A Full-Sized Banquet

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—I was surprised to find the criticism of
An Old Philadelphian on your editorial page
this evening. I suppose it depends on your
point of view, but I would like to know what
he considers good humor. I am pleased that
I have not his. I look forward every evening
to that page and enjoy it. "School Days."
"Captain Stubbs." "Petey" and "Andy Gump."
—why, they are a cure for the blues. I have
been living all summer with Andy Gump, and
Min, and little Chester, and Andy's bluff of
going to the country on his vacation while
"Min was away is almost equal to the pleasure
of taking one ourselves. Long may they live
and do funny things and we will laugn with
them.

.I admire and appreciate your paper, and reading the wonderful stories from abroad of Philip Gibbs, the snappy editorials and up to-date news of the war, we young Phila delphians congratulate you on your up-to-date EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER. YOUNG PHILADELPHIAN.
Philadelphia, October 21.

The Black Type Tells the Story o the Editor of the Evening Public Ledge Sir—I cannot resist the temptation of answering your editorial on "The Lunch Pussle." I read a similar statement about a

week ago and had a mind then to answe Surely help must be very scarce in your building when you pay a man to write up such ridiculous truck. I think, before he tackled that job, he must have been a cham-bermald in a livery stable, for his ideas of

I am a rectaurant beeper myself, and I would feel very sorry to think we were depending on anything like him for a living. I think while help is so scarce you could put him to a better use to his country. Let the food administration attend to its own affairs. food administration attend to its own arrains. The restaurants have not come to such a state that they need any Lunch Box Willie's trade. Let him stay out, and carry his angel food with him, also a thermos, bottle with some hot water in it. I think he needs that every once in a while to warm up his thinking tubes. Give him some kind of a slow death. I am not particular how you do it, only do it quick. only do it quick, Philadelphia, October 25.

Dangers That Lurk in Alcohol

Dangers That Lurk in Alcohol
To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—In view of the numerous letters to the
papers recommending alcohol as a cure for
influence, permit me to call the attention of
pacters to a series of masteriul articles
published in the Attantic Monthly about a
year ago, giving the most advanced medical opinion upon the effects of alcohol, chiefly
from a physical basis, though moral, medial
and spiritual effects were, to most official
touched upon. Refer to the leaders of the

are well aware that some physicians still cling tenaciously to whisky as a remedy; but it is essential that the public does not los sight of the fact that the remedy, so-called often proves worse than the remedy, so-called, often proves worse than the disease. If a man's life is hanging by a thread, so to speak, he would far better be given his chance to pull through without whisky than be made a sorry victim of the whisky habit. During the past week the writer's work has taken her among people who have long been -either directly or indirectly -v.ctims of the whisky habit; for if a drunkard neglects whisky habit; for it a drunkard linguage, his wife and children, uses abusive language, turns his home into hell on earth, then the wife and children, though they be total abiliainers, are victims of the whisky habit abainers, are victims of the whisky habit that may have been implanted by the use of whisky as a remedy. The city is full of sordid neighborhoods where wives and children are living in squalor, and in 95 per cent of these hon the squalor. these homes whisky was the cause of

What doth it profit if whisky cures the body but casts the soul into hell?
W. C. T. U. WORKER. Philadelphia, October 25.

Why the Grip Spreads

To the Edifor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-An inquiring editorial in the EVENING Public Lengen, "Lessons of the Epidemic." PUBLIC LEDGER, "Lessons of the Epidemic" sums up into one question: "Who is responsible for the influenza epidemic?" The answer, short and sweet, is, "We are." Not meaning by that that any of the victims committed suicide, but that collectively and individually 99.44 per cent of us contributed to the intensive breeding of the germ in our midst by our neglect of the ordinary decencies; spitting, anywhere and everywhere, all the time. Coughing and sneezing in other people's faces (some of us), or in the immediate vicinity, without the suppressing handkerchief. Even today the handkerchief is not used by irresponsible, hence ignorant, people, not necessarily foreigners, who have not been taught not to do so, but by apparently American ladies (?) and gentlemen (?).

We have our moral laws framed as city. We have our moral laws framed as city State and Federal laws prescribing man's relation to his fellow beings; the infraction of which usually results in punishment being

or which usually results in punishment being meted out, tempered by justice, in ratio to the degree of infraction.

But we have no subdivision of the moral law bearing on the infraction of physical laws as regards our fellow beings. It will, indeed, be a delicate and difficult proposition not to encroach on the personal liberties of the many to apprehend the few in drafting such measures.

such measures.

Families of persons who have infectious or contagious diseases have unhindered egress and ingress to their homes—acting an

egress and ingress to their homes—acting agintermediaries to the nth power.

Persons convalescent from infectious and
contagious diseases, feeling ofttimes false
strength, go back to their duties, impelled
either by loyalty to their employers or for
pseuniary reasons, and are a prolific source
of danger to their fellow beings.

The conditions about the individual homes
are also conducive to sickness. Stagnant
pools of water, decaying animal and vegetable matter in cellars or yards, broken
newer pipes, allowing sewerage to flow down
the gutters (seen every day in all parts of
the city and smelled at all times in some
parts). parts).
Last, but not least, the general fithy con

dition of the streets, despite all the white-wash applied by camouflaged officials. Gar-bage and rubbish wagons are industriously, filled up to overflowing and then gracefully (?) rumble along the streets and spread a nice, thin layer of pahes and garbage, and as an effective untidote read this: "AVOID DITST"

Who is willing and capable to say before the proper bodies the conditions as they are and obtain at least a partial solution of the safeguarding of our lives and happiness in the near future?

CLEMENCEAU

BEFORE the Deputies the Premier stood with such a glory on his lifted face. The thunders of their foy for one brief space

Were silenced. Let him bld them what he would. For he had come from Lille, from lands

defiled By flerce invasion. To his raiment still

Clung tragic ashes. How his words would thrill All hearts to fury! But the old man

The soul of France, too clear for wrath to Spoke from those lips, haloed that hoars

head: "Our victory is not revenge," he said, But freedom for the conscience of man-

kind." -Katharine Lee Bates, in the New York

We Believe in Defeating All Disloyalists

Regardless of Party To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-I read with interest your editorial condemning Democratic Congressmen who are opposed to the war policy of the Administration. They should be defeated. But how about the Republican Congressmen who are in the same boat? For instance, ri. W. Watson, of the Bucks-Montgomery district. He steadily voted against the Administration. Should he be 'elected merely because he is a Republican or should he ue defeated because of his anti-Administration record?

Kindly answer this question in your columns so that your readers will know whether or not partisanship entered into your edi-Philadelphia, October 26.

Austria has been sowing her old Croats so long that she seems to have been mistakenly under the impression that they had gone to seed, when, lo! they were only blossoming in fullest flower.

Political writers will find one advantage in the President's appeal in behalf of the members of his party. They may now revel in the lingo of the battle front as the riot surgeads.

What Do You Know?

OUIZ

5. In what century was printing invented to

7. What Greek goddens was associated

s. What is pidein English? 9. What is a dramedary? 9. What is the feminine of the word excess

week.

2. From a ofter whom the Germans have named we of their detensive territory. Yes the freshold for the first territory. The first territory of the freshold for the first territory.

2. Cours Appears is the premier of Hungary.

4. Ottawa is the capital of Canada.

5. Shehaspears wrote "Wiedem and goodness to the vile enem vile."

6. One hundred nounds make a quintal, used in weighting sale.

7. Guess Beines of Italia to the daughter of King Nicholas of Italiangre.

8. A wisce were a decree issued by the Canada.

phone you derro lough by the Case of